

THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

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November-December, 1943

COINAGE OF CHARLES
AND JOHANNA

OUR SICILIAN CAMPAIGN

CONFEDERATE CURRENCY

PORTRAIT AND DESIGN

COINS OF THE WORLD

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PLEASE NOTE
LISTS OF PRICES REALIZED
will be sent free of charge, but only
UPON REQUEST.

Many collectors are not interested in these lists, and to prevent waste and unnecessary mailing, we ask you to check the bid-sheet of the catalogue if you wish to have the list of prices and it will be sent you by first class mail about ten days after each sale.

During 1943 we were able to issue four Mail Bid Sale catalogues, and under present conditions cannot be sure of how many we may be able to produce in 1944. We plan several public sales through the services of J. C. Morgenthau & Company, the first of these to take place in January.

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THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

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Vol. 10, No. 6

New York, November-December, 1943

Whole No. 92

We take considerable satisfaction in giving our readers Mr. Robert Nesmith's most interesting dissertation on the coins of Charles and Johanna for Mexico. Being the first coins struck in the new world specimens of this issue should have a place in the cabinet of every American collector. They rank in importance with the pine tree shillings of Massachusetts and fortunately are plentiful enough to be obtainable at a moderate price.

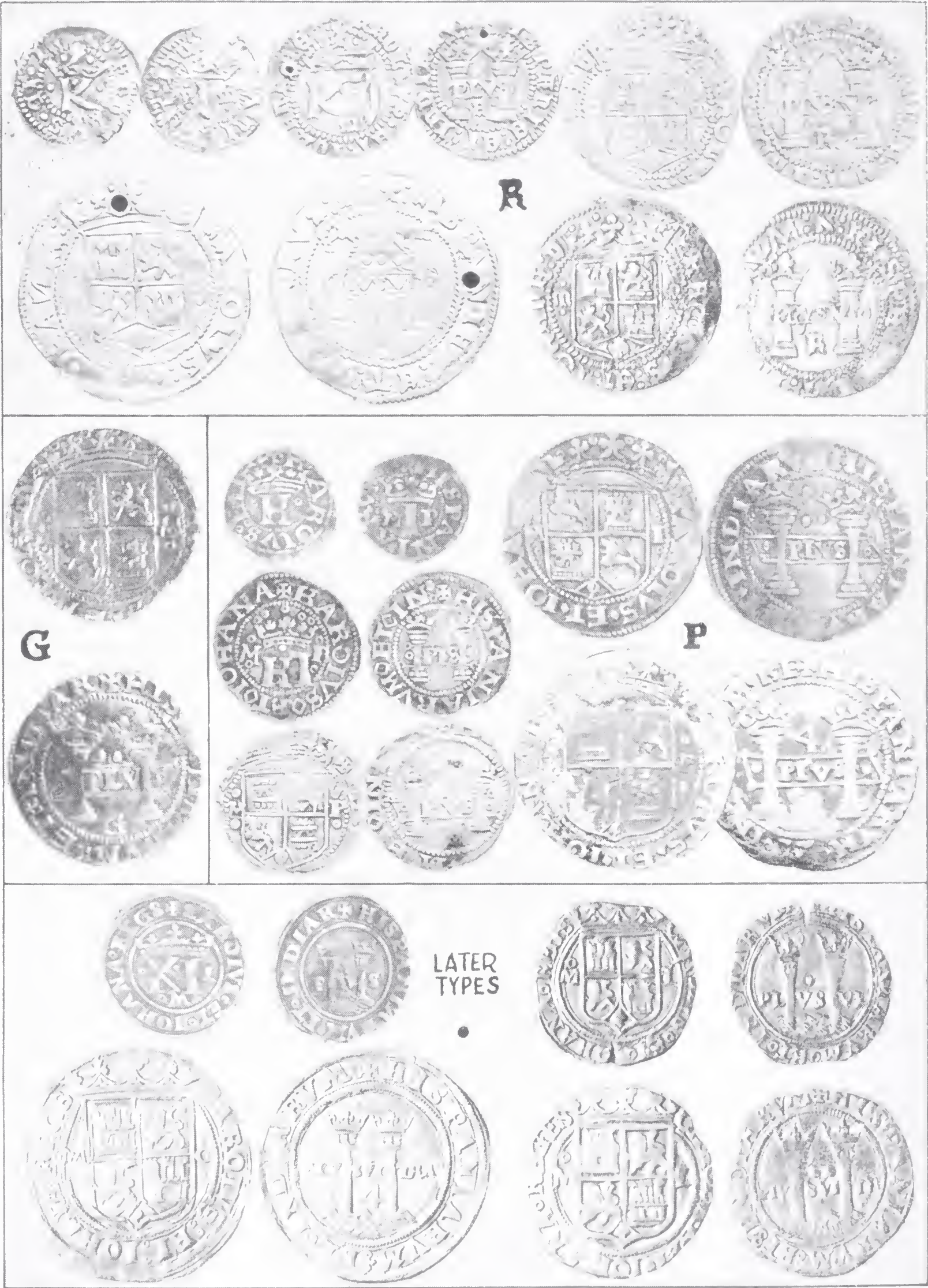
"Portrait and Design on Modern Coins" is the title of a new series inaugurated in this issue. It is the purpose of this series to tell the story of modern coin types and something about the life of famous men who have been honored by having their portrait used. The published accounts will not be in chronological or any other order, but will be published merely as convenient.

A very considerable new interest in Confederate and Southern State Notes has given your editor the idea that collectors would like to have illustrations of such notes. The first pictures are of the

famous Montgomery notes, future reproductions will include all the types as published in the Standard Paper Money Catalogue.

Mr. John A. Muscalus has agreed to write a series of specialized small articles on various paper currency. All of these articles will be illustrated. The next Journal will contain the most complete list of District of Columbia notes ever published.

Regarding "Coins of the World" Nineteenth Century--A large part of this book is written but it will be at least a year before it is finished and publication is not possible until after the war. Meanwhile we will continue to publish parts of the work in the Journal but these parts will not necessarily be in their ultimate order. The values expressed are for fine average pieces suitable for a coin collection. Some collectors have sent us orders for coins from the list published in the last Journal. Please note we have none of these coins for sale. The values are published merely as a guide.



The Coinage of Charles and Johanna for Spanish Colonial America - 1536-1556

By R. I. NESMITH

A mad Queen on the throne of Spain; mountains of gold and silver in a New World; sea-rovers, savages, conquistadores, priests and paupers; struggling to subdue, convert and colonize; and a new coinage is born.

Ferdinand had died in 1516; Mexico had been conquered by Cortez; Charles of Hapsburg was co-ruler with his mother, Johanna (Juana La Loca) and New Spain was soon to become the greatest treasure house the world had ever seen.

The fact that the first coins minted in the New World of the Americas were those struck for Charles and Johanna, should make this coinage worthy of the esteem of many collectors. Not that they have been overlooked. Examples are in all of the large collections of Spanish-Colonial coinage. They have been catalogued and described here and there, but to date, the writer knows of no serious attempt to gather the known varieties and illustrate them for comparison, in one article.

It is a matter of record in Spanish archives that mints were talked about and planned for both Santo Domingo and also Mexico as early as 1505. No actual proof has been found that a mint actually existed or operated in Santo Domingo, but a series of coins attributed to that island are known. The Mint in Mexico City, however, was established and started to coin, probably in the spring of 1536. This coinage continued with possible interruptions until 1556 when Philip II became king of Spain.

The designers of the new coinage, (alas, unnamed and unknown) selected a motif better than most modern trademarks to advertise the New World and

beckon adventurers and traders to help spread the fame of Spain around the then known hemispheres. This motif was "The Pillars of Hercules" and the slogan "Plus Ultra" (more beyond). What man with red blood in his veins could look at a silver piece with this design and not yearn to sail out through the Pillars of Hercules for the wealth that lay beyond?

How well the Castilians advertised their new wealth was soon discovered when, a few years later, Drake, Hawkins, Raleigh and a score of other fighting seafarers, cruised the Spanish Main to sack the coasts and sink Philip's galleons.

In general, the design is simple and easily recognized. The dies, at first cut in Spain and later probably by Indian artisans, are well cut and centered on rounded planchets. The coins are well struck considering the difficulty of coining with hammers and unskilled labor.

The copper coinage was not successful. It was hard to work, brittle and was spurned by the Indians. It was soon discontinued after two vain attempts to force it into use.

The privilege for the establishment of mints in both Espanola (Santo Domingo), and Mexico was granted by the crown on May 11, 1535. The law provided that mints be opened and strike silver coins valued at 3, 2, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ reales; that the design should be, on one side castles and lions, and a pomegranate (the arms of Castile, Leon and Granada). On the other side two columns, with a label between them bearing the words "PLVS ULTRA", "which is the device of the King," on the one to three reales.

That the $\frac{1}{2}$ reales should have an "R" and an "I" on one side and on the other, the columns with the label and "PLVS ULTRA". And that the $\frac{1}{4}$ reales should have on one side an "R" and on the other an "I".

The legends on all these silver coins should be "CAROLVS ET JOANA. HISPANIE ET INDIARVM" or as much of it as possible, and in the part that bears the columns, a Latin "S" for Santo Domingo, and on the Mexican series a Latin "M".

No eight reales or four reale pieces are mentioned. The full text of this law appears in Medina pp. 54-57.

The law of Nov. 18th, 1537 discontinued the minting of the 3 reale pieces, which were evidently never minted in any quantity as so few have been found. The four known were probably trial pieces. In the same law the Crown authorized the minting of 4 reale pieces and also 8 reales "if expedient". (E. H. Adams in Cat. of Gutttag Coll. p. 275).

No eight reales of this coinage are known and Dr. A. F. Pradeau in his "Numismatic History of Mexico" says, "The visiting Inspector of the Mint (Mexico) also questioned the engraver, Francisco del Rincon, June 13th, 1546, and obtained the information that an attempt had been made to coin pieces of eight, but that the excessive cost and difficulty of coinage had prevented its continuance".

Silver Coinage of Chas. & Joa. for Mexico—1536-1556

The silver coins of Charles and Joana for Mexico are known in a number of types and many varieties. As the records for the Mexico City mint so far discovered do not list the assayers whose initial appeared on the coinage in order or the years in which they served, it is not possible to arrange the coins in the order of their appearance with any documentary proof of which came first, second and so on.

However it is known that Francisco del Rincon was the first assayer of the Mexico City mint, which, together with the fact that the 3 reale pieces known have an "R" between the pillars would seem to be proof that the coins of that style were at least among the first, if not the first coined.

There are distinguishing parts in the design on this "R" series. A ribbon carrying part of the motto "PLVS ULTRA" is across the front of the two pillars. Above the ribbon dots represent the value on the one, two and three reales. No four reale pieces were mentioned in the law of 1535 but some might have been made, at least as trial pieces. The writer has never seen one but a four reales of this style with an arabic 4 above ribbon is described in Salbach Cat. No. 3219. Heiss illustrates on Plate 27 No. 10 a similar coin but the drawing must have been made partly from the imagination of the artist as there are four or five parts of the design and lettering that do not fit the known coins in the series. Medina illustrates the 4 reales as No. 2 in his catalog with a "P" instead of the "R" which puts it into another series.

There is no water beneath the pillars on any of these "R" coins.

Charles' name is spelled with a "K" in the legends, which are mostly made up of Gothic lettering. The "M" for Mexico mint is also Gothic style (or as called for in the orders "a Latin 'M'"), and appears to the right and also to the left of the shield on the obverse. There are solid dots between words in the legends.

There are so few of these pieces that I am listing the only ones known to the writer.

The "R" Series

1. $\frac{1}{4}$ reale (WR Coll.) which may belong in series. Only known $\frac{1}{4}$ r.
2. $\frac{1}{2}$ reale (WR Coll.) Only one known.

- 3. 1 reale (WR Coll.)
1 reale Vidal Quadras Coll. & Heiss
Pl. 27/1. No. 6913.
- 4. 2 r. Guttag Coll. No. 2424.
2 r. Vidal Quadras 6912, A. Heiss
Pl. 26/20.
2 r. Fonrobert 6216, Ulex No. 1207.
- 5. 3 r. A. N. Society.
3 r. Guttag Coll. No. 2423A.
3 r. Vidal Quadras 6911, A Heiss
Pl. 26/19, Medina No. 5.
3 r. Boyd Coll.
- 6. 4 r. Salbach No. 3219.
4 r. A. Heiss 27/10.

The “G” Series

There is no reason to believe that this series followed the “R” coinage but it has somewhat the same character.

The “G” assayer’s initial, possibly Guterrez, Velasquez, still appears between the pillars under the ribbon, which is now shown *behind* the pillars. Charles’ name is still spelled with a “K”. The lettering in legends has changed into the Roman type, as have also the “M”’s which appear at right and left of shield. No waves appear under the pillars. Diamond shapes or flower shapes appear in the legends between words.

(There is another series with a “G” assayer’s initial which is a later style, the “G” appearing at left or right of shield, but the type of coin is so different that I think it is another coinage possibly struck when Juan Guterrez was assayer at a later date.)

“G” Between Pillars

No quarter or half reales of this type have been noted.

- 1 r. Vidal Quadras 6884, A Heiss Pl. 26/7.
- 2 r. WR Coll.
Guttag No. 2425.
Vidal Quadras No. 6883, A. Heiss
Pl. 27/8.
- 4 r. Medina No. 1.
Vidal Quadras 6882, A. Heiss Pl. 27/5.

MEXICO MINT
CHARLES & JOANA

Table of known letter varieties

The first three letters in this chart would appear to be the earliest style with label across pillars and no water below.

LETTERS	4R	3R	2R	1R	½R	¼R
R	●	●	●	●	●	●
G	●		●	●		
MP	●		●	●	●	●
M-G	●		●	●		
G-M	●		●	●		
M-G			●		●	
G-M			●			
M-A				●	●	
M-A			●	●		
A-M	●		●			
M-L	●		●	●	●	
L-M	●		●	●		
M-L	●		●	●	●	
L-M	●		●	●	●	
M-S			●			
M-R			●			
R-M	●			●		
M-O	●		●			
O-M			●	●		
M-O	●		●	●	●	
O-M	●		●	●		

The "P" Series

This series is known in quarter, half, one, two, and four reales. Whether it was coined before the "G" series mentioned or came afterwards is problematical. The chief change in design comes with the appearance of the assayer's initial "P" being removed from the reverse between the pillars, and appearing on the obverse at right of the shield. The "M" for mint appears at left of shield. The ribbon between pillars still appears and there is no water under the pillars. The 4 is still above ribbon on 4 reale pieces. The legends are in a heavy Roman style, thick, rather crude, with some letters such as o and s, in smaller size. Charles' name is still spelled with a "K". This style of lettering would seem to the writer to be cruder and not so well cut as in the "G" series.

There is a 4 reale piece illustrated in Medina on page 66 with a large "P" between the pillars below the ribbon. The lettering in legends and style of design appear to be the same as the early series with "R" between pillars. I can find no other pieces mentioned or described like it. If this piece really has a "P", and it is not really an "R" with the tail dropped off, it might prove to be transition between the "R" and "P" series.

No assayer with "P" as a registered initial has as yet been located in the records, to my knowledge.

One of the only two quarter reales on record has this "P" and is here illustrated (WR Coll.).

There are at least 7 one-half reales, 4 one reale, 8 two reales, and 5 four reales on record with varied minor differences. The stops in legends appear in the form of diamond shapes, (both open and solid) and four petaled flower shapes.

Other, Possibly Later Series

With the following series the design changes radically.

Coins are known with assayer's initials of A-G-I-L-O-R-S in this design.

There is as yet no evidence to list them in the order of their appearance. The writer believes that the letter "I" is really the same as "L" series, as he doubts the use of an "I" being registered as an assayer's initial; it is too much like the figure one and would have been confusing in the denominations of the coins.

On this series which the writer has chosen to call "later" there are changes such as—

1. The ribbon between pillars disappears entirely and "PLV-SVL-TRA" shows across background of obverse, divided by the pillars.
2. Waves appear around the base of pillars, representing the sea.
3. Charles' name is spelled with a "C" and on some coins notably the "G" series is spelled CHAROLVS.
4. The legends are in finely cut Roman letters with either single open dots o, or double open dots 8, between words.
5. The figure 4 on the four reales has been moved lower and appears beneath the PLVS VLTRA and over the waves.

There are so many die variations, and varieties in which mint and assayer's initials are switched from right to left of shield, abbreviations of "REGES" to "RE" or REGS, etc. that it would be beyond the writer's time to try to list them. Future students may, when more coins come to light and further material in the Spanish Colonial Archives is examined, yet place these various coins in their proper order of appearance.

From the law of June 28th, 1542 by Viceroy D. Antonio de Mendoza instructions were given to use an "M" under a small "o" as the Mexico City mint mark. From this it would seem that the coins with the small "o" over the "M" should have appeared some time after June 1542, but this like other documents does not follow through on the coins themselves. There are coins

with GM, MG, $\overset{\circ}{M}C$, and $\overset{\circ}{G}M$, and in other series ML, LM, $\overset{\circ}{L}M$, and $\overset{\circ}{M}L$, so that the small "o" was used or left off, until Philip II period when it became usual for a long period of years.

To sum up, the writer would suggest, if only a supposition from a study of the coins themselves, that the types with the ribbon between pillars and the "R" and "G" between pillars, with no waves beneath were the earliest, that the "P" similar style, came next and that the M-O and O-M were the last of the series.

Where the GM, AM, ML, MR, or MS varieties came in the order of their minting it would seem that there was not even evidence enough to assume placing them. Let us hope that time will tell as this whole coinage surely deserves more attention by many more students and collectors than it has received up to the present

Again, permit me to state, that the order in which I have placed them has been obtained through deductions and by using the dates in which each resigned in favor of the other, and not because I have found them so listed in any document. As to the other initials, I am still looking.

The writer has examined as many available specimens as possible to make up this check list, both in the American Numismatic Society and in private collections. He has also noted examples in the catalogs of large collections which are not too well illustrated or described. There are without doubt many coins in this series, which will come to light in the future and no claim is made that it is complete or final.

FOOTNOTE. Since the above was written we have received the following interesting information from Dr. A. F. Pradeau, "... within the last year I have found this bit of information: From 1535 to 1545, the following assayers functioned in the Mexico City mint, and all, according to the regulations, were granted the privilege of placing their *registered* initial upon the coinage (p. 31 of my book); judging from recorded happenings they functioned in the order given below:

1. Francisco del Rincón—Initial used "R".
2. Licentiate Alemán—Initial used "A".
Both served at same time. Alemán was asst. assayer.
3. Gutiérrez Valásquez—Initial used "G".
4. Gómez de Santillán—Initial used "S".
5. Juan Gutiérrez—Initial used "G".

A LETTER FROM MR. CLAPP

Dear Mr. Raymond:

Twice within two months I have had the old question of new "varieties" of 1806 raised by correspondents, apparently this is due to their accepting the statement in Doughty in "The Cents of The United States" that the Obverse of his No. 203, 1807 large 7 over 6, is the same as Obverse of 1806, No. 202, without checking it or they would have discovered that Doughty was wrong as I have pointed out in "The United States cents from 1804 to 1814" published in "The Coin Collector Series" Number 8. How would it do to put the following in the C.C.J. some time?

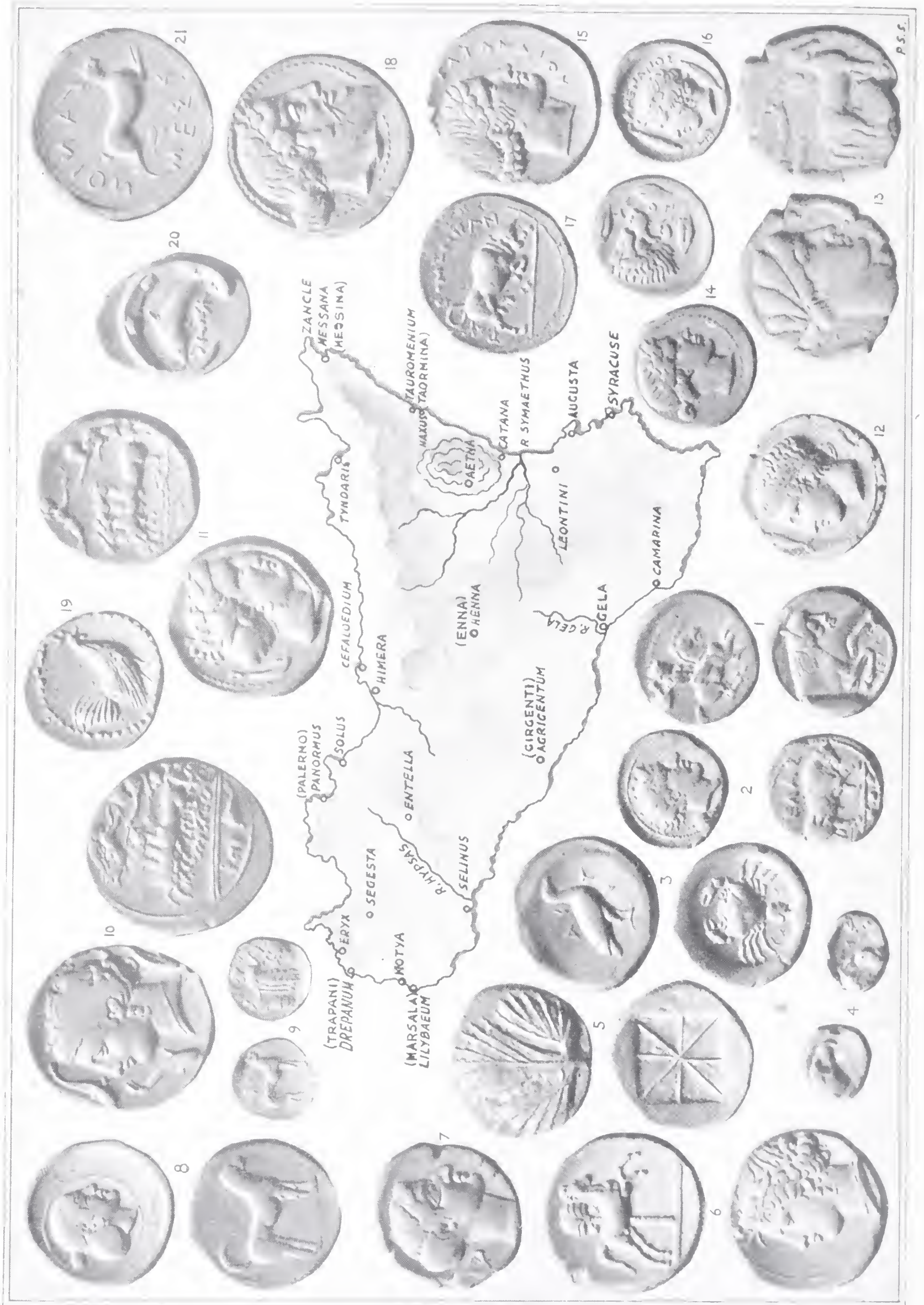
In studying the "Fillet Head" cents of 1796 to 1807 there are five critical points to be especially noted all of which can be determined, except on poor specimens, they are:

1. LIBERTY, the spacing of the letters and if on same arc line.
2. Position of the point of curl below B.
3. Position of highest wave of hair in relation to R.
4. Relation of a line drawn from the forehead, up to forelock to T.
5. Spacing of date and positions of 1, and the final figure in relation to the hair and bust.

If these are checked there will be no difficulty in determining the variety. The reverses, especially on the early dates, show more variation so no hard and fast rule can be laid down for them, but with the obverse determined more than half of the battle has been won.

Yours sincerely,

GEORGE H. CLAPP.



Strange Apparitions on the Beaches of Gela

Numismatic Echoes of Our Sicilian Campaign

By PAUL S. SZEGO, Ph.D.

On the Southern shores of Sicily, in the center of a wide, semi-circular gulf, lies the sleepy town of Gela, not better and not worse than scores of other dime-a-dozen South Italian settlements.

At the dawn of classical history a valiant band of Dorian Greeks sailed up to the beaches and took possession of the smiling land. There is no record of whether the occupation was a routine affair or if they had to drive away the Sicel inhabitants by force. If so, we need not worry for the Gelans, for they were tough men-at-arms and their armaments, as well as their leadership, were superior to those of the natives.

For centuries to come they preserved their martial virtues, especially as excellent horsemen (Pl. No. 1). It was the Gelan cavalry that carried the day on the blood-drenched banks of the Assinarus in the battle, that sealed the fate of the Athenian expedition (413 B.C.) and changed the course of ancient history. (No. 2 is another type of Gelan coin.)

Then, in time, Gela itself declined with the fading Greek civilization. Some haughty tyrants dragged off part of the populace, the Carthaginians destroyed the city; Timoleon rebuilt it, Agathocles massacred thousands of its citizens and the Mamertines wrecked the place for good. The fierce horsemen went to sleep somewhere amid the sand dunes and over their unmarked graves the white-crested breakers kept up their ageless count: one . . . two . . . three, one . . . two . . . three. . . .

*

On the ninth night of July, 1943, strangely garbed figures started to rain from the skies; silent craft floated in from the Southern sky, dropping cery figures, that shot up the countryside, blew roads, blockhouses to smithereens.

On July 10th, in the earliest twilight hours, large, stub-nosed contraptions chugged up to the beaches and, with the opening of their trapdoors, began to disgorge warriors and battle chariots. The men sadly lacked any splendor of war; their raiments were drab and not even their helmets had any horsehair pennants, crests or silver and gold markings. Their chariots were not horse-drawn, in fact, they did not resemble anything on wheels; much rather they looked like overgrown turtles, that spat fire and brimstone and their stench and noise was well nigh unbearable.

The newcomers continued to arrive by scores of hundreds, some of them dragged heavy gear, others quickly formed into files and with fire-spouting rods fanned out further and further, gaining more ground.

The Britons and Piets (Scots) have arrived and with them host from a far away land, of which the Greeks had never heard. Allegedly it lies far beyond the Western horizon and the name of the land is AMEPIKH. So an invasion of Sicily was on once more. Not the first one and probably not the last either. . . .

*

The Allied troops landed in the South and East of Sicily whence the English 8th Army beat its way northward while the American 7th turned toward the West of Sicily. Between the two, detachments of American and Canadian troops sought to penetrate the Center of the Islands and after heavy fighting gained the mountain positions around Enna. In Antiquity it was one of the most sacred places in Sicily, being the center of the cult of Demeter and Persephone.

In one week of heavy fighting the

Americans occupied Girgenti the ancient Agrigentum. The Agrigentines used to call their city Akragas, and their coins (Pl. No. 3) show a majestic eagle, symbol of Zeus and, on the reverse, a masterfully designed crab to express their devotion for the little river of the same name, which watered their fertile plain. Our No. 4 shows a miniature of the two symbols; the reverse bearing just one claw of the crab and the obverse only the majestic head of an eagle. It is such a fine rendering of the bird of liberty that it could very well be our own national emblem. Of course the Nazis could have considered it a replica of their German Eagle; but as the sword of our General Eisenhower proved to be the keener, there is no doubt to whom the bird belonged.

With Selinus, further to the West, our rolling columns reached the last Grecian settlement on the South shore of Sicily. The city, built on the marshy banks of the river Hypsas chose for its symbol the leaf of the wild celery that abounded on the sodden margins of the river. This coin (No. 5) the reverse of which strongly resembles the Aeginetan staters, is an excellent example of restraint and simplicity in early Greek art.

Leaving Selinus, our columns entered the northwest corner of the triangular island, which shows less Greek, but more native, Sicel character. On the North lies Segesta, chief of the Elymian towns, that was in constant enmity with Selinus regarding their respective boundaries. The reverse of Segestan coins shows a usually charming head of the nymph of the city, while the obverse bears the image of a hound dog in whose disguise the local river Crimisis used to visit Segesta and make love to her (Pl. No. 8). Segesta exerted considerable influence upon the neighboring small settlement of Eryx. The Erykians were an indomitable band, and perched on a mountain summit that was considered absolutely impenetrable, flaunted the world in general.

Under apparently Carthaginian in-

fluence they revered Aphrodite as their Goddess, whose cult was love, tinged with certain mysticism. On their silver litra (Pl. No. 9) we see a woman pouring sacrifice onto the altar of Venus; the obverse showing a hound of their Segestan relations. The remaining cities of the Northwest corner are all of Carthaginian character, and have served as spring-boards for innumerable invasions from the nearby Tunisian coast. Marsala, formerly called Lilybaeum, Trapani (Drepanum) were quickly occupied by the U. S. 7th Army, which on July 22nd took possession of the island's largest city, Palermo, the one time Panormus.

Panormus seems to have been the most important settlement of the Carthaginians; also probable origin of the "Ziz" coinage (No. 10). The meaning of this word has not yet been established beyond any possible doubt, but the numismatic authority, who thinks that "ziz" in the crude and heavy tongue of the Phoenician invaders must have meant "Zizily", cannot be far from right.

Crude as their language,—are their coins also. Our No. 10, clearly showing the three letters "ZIZ" in the exergue, with No. 7 coming from Motya and No. 11 of Cephalaedium, all show characteristic Punic awkwardness in treatment, in spite of being unmistakable imitations of fine Syracusan originals. Only one coin of the whole Carthaginian series, (our No. 6), vies with the best specimens of Greek numismatic art. We don't know where this most charming tetradrachm originated, but it is beyond doubt that its engraver was a full-blooded Greek. (In Prof. Seltman's opinion it is rather a Syracusan coin, issued by Dionysios the Elder, who wanted to return the compliment of the Carthaginians who were stealing images of his currency.)

*

While our own troops penetrated the West of Sicily, the English "Eighth" under their old dependable "Monty", beat Northward on the Eastern shore. By the 12th of July, just two days

after the start of the invasion, Syracuse fell (Pl. No. 13) and on the 14th Augusta was occupied, with the port facilities of both undamaged. They passed Lentini, the old time Leontini, (No. 14) easily enough, but on the plains of Dittaino and the Simeto (Symaethus) they ran into the heaviest opposition of picked Nazi troops trying to deny them the access to Catania and the short road to Messina.

It was only after four weeks of heavy fighting, that on the 5th of August the Britishers entered the smouldering ruins of Sicily's second city. No. 15 shows a most beautiful tetradrachm of Catana, struck in the period of fine art, together with No. 16, a very charming coin indeed. The latter was in its time dedicated to the river Amenanos, whose horned head is featured between two river fish. It is the handiwork of no lesser a man than Euainetos.

The Nazis did their worse in the narrow defilée between the towering Mount Aetna and the sea. The Eighth needed the Royal Navy's assistance to drive the Germans from Taormina. This city, perched on a sheer cliff above the white-caps of the intensely blue Ionian sea, used to be called Tauromenium of the ancients, meaning Bull City (See No. 17). But Tauromenium itself was a comparative upstart to Naxos, formerly occupying the same site. Old Naxos, growing luscious grapes of fiery wine, was dedicated to Dionysos the God of same. We must slow down in our fleet synopsis now for a moment, to look at No. 18, for it is not one more Grecian coin, good, bad, or indifferent, but one of the most out-standing specimens in the evolution of Greek art. In spite of issuing from the later days of ripe Archaism, it unites remarkable freedom of layout with archaic severity. The God's face is strong in spite of being sensuous, or wearing flowers and an unmistakable bun.

With the Eighth Army's negotiation of the Taormina defilée, a friendly, but nevertheless strenuous race developed

between it and the Yanks, who rolled up from the West over the rough terrain of the North shore.

Passing by old Himera, with its cock (No. 19) and Cefaloedum, the present day Cefalu, of Carthaginian memories, (No. 11) the Americans leapfrogged in and out behind the Nazi lines and on the morning of August 18th, their scout cars, climbing the last summit of the Pelorian mountains, beheld the busy port of Messina. When our newspapers published birdseye views of what the Yanks saw, lovers of classical culture and numismatics could not suppress a passing shudder over how eternal things keep on, while short-lived mankind passes. Messina harbor is still surrounded by a sickle shaped sand bar, so familiar to us from the coins of Zancle. For the settlement was originally called Zancle or Dancle from the Greek word Danklon, which means sickle. No. 20 shows a dolphin, merrily circling the waters of the port that are surrounded with a semicircular, sickle shaped bar, still showing on this exceptionally well preserved specimen the main buildings, which might have been lighthouses or wharves of the ancient town.

Zancle was later occupied by an adventurer, who called it Messana, in honor of his birthplace in the Peloponnese. He also changed the dolphin type to a newcomer, the imported hare (Pl. No. 21). Zancle, Messana or Messina, our jeeps rolled down the slopes and took possession of the City Hall under the very noses of the onrushing Britishers. A lieutenant-colonel of an English regiment, finding the Yanks in possession, suppressed his somewhat natural peeve and merrily exclaimed "Hello Yanks, congratulations", and thus the Sicilian campaign rolled into its finish. Next day a happy artillery-colonel personally pulled the lanyard that sent the first U. S. shell across the Straits of Messina, the ancient's "Fretum Siculum" into Reggio de Calabria, the old time Rhegium. The Italian Campaign was on.

Coins of the World—Nineteenth Century

BRITISH COLONIES IN ASIA

BOMBAY



Silver

Mints—Calcutta, Bombay [m.m. small crown]

1	Surat rupee 1800-1835	1.25
2	½ Rupee. Similar	.75
3	¼ Rupee. Similar	.50
Several issues. Plain and milled edges.		
4	Rupee 1825. Date on label	1.25
5	½ Rupee. Similar	.75
6	¼ Rupee. Similar	.50

Copper

Type—Bale	mark.	R	Balance
7	20 Cash 1791, 94		.75
8	15 Cash 1791, 94		.50

9	10 Cash 1791, 94	.35
10	5 Cash 1791, 94	.25
11	4 Pice 1802-09	1.50
12	2 Pice 1802-29	.75
13	Pice 1802-29	.50
14	½ Pice 1802-29	.75
15	¼ Pice 1821-25	.50
The preceding five coins are thick crude pieces.		

Type—East India Co. arms.	R	Balance
16	Double pice 1804	1.00
17	Pice 1804	.75
18	½ Pice 1804	.50
19	½ Anna 1834	.35
20	¼ Anna 1830-33	.25
21	1/12 Anna [1 Pie] 1831-33	.15

BENGAL



Silver

1	Rupee 1792-1835	1.25
2	½ Rupee. Similar	.75
3	¼ Rupee. Similar	.50
From the mints of Moershedabad [m.m. sun], Benares [m.m. a fish], Furruckabad [m.m. 45th sun]. Specimens are found with plain edge, upright and oblique milling.		

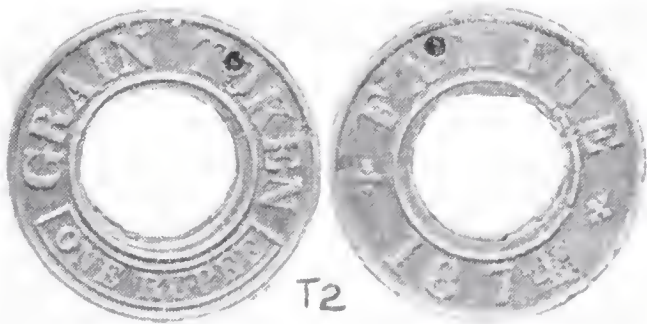
Copper

4	½ Anna 1795-1817. Persian characters. R Value in Bengalee, Persian and Nagree	.50
5	¼ Anna. Similar	.35
6	1 Pie. Similar	.25
This issue varies greatly in weight. Mints—Calcutta, Benares and Furruckabad.		
7	4 Pie 1824, 25. Arms of company. R Value	1.50
8	2 Pie 1825. Similar	.50
9	1 Pie 1825, 33. Similar	.25

10	½ Anna 1831. Value in English and Bengalee. R Value in Persian and Nagree	.35
11	1 Pie 1831. Similar	.25
12	½ Anna 1833-45. Company arms. R Value	.35
13	¼ Anna 1833-58. Similar	.25
14	1/12 Anna 1835-48. Similar	.15
15	½ Pice 1853. Similar	.15

Tokens

T1	1 Rupee 1861. Andaman Island. Bust of Victoria. Brass	15.00
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T2	1 Rupee 1874. Grain Token. Famine of 1874. Brass	3.50
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MADRAS



Silver

1	Half Pagoda [1811]. Pagoda R God Swami Struck on Spanish dollars	3.50	10	¼ Rupee. Similar50
2	Quarter Pagoda. Similar	1.00	11	2 Annas. Similar .....	.35
3	5 Fanams. Value on garter .....	.50	12	1 Anna. Similar .....	.25
4	Double fanam. Similar .....	.35	13	Rupee 1823-25. Rose mint mark. Milled edge	1.25
5	Fanam. Similar .....	.35	14	½ Rupee. Similar .....	.75
6	Fanam. Value above star .....	.25	15	¼ Rupee. Similar .....	.50
7	Double Rupee [1811] Arcot. Lotus flower mint mark	10.00	16	2 Annas. Similar .....	.35
8	Rupee. Similar	1.25	17	1 Anna. Similar .....	.25
9	½ Rupee. Similar .....	.75	18	Rupee 1825-35. Indented cord milling. Lotus mint mark	1.00
			19	½ Rupee. Similar .....	.50
			20	¼ Rupee. Similar .....	.35

November-December, 1943

Copper			
21	XL Cash. Value in Persian and English. R Value in Tamuli	1.25	29 1/48 Rupee. Elephant. BY WISDOM & FORCE. R Arms. Very rare.
22	XX Cash. Similar	.50	
23	X Cash. Similar	.35	30 XX Cash 1803, 08. Company arms R Value in Persian and English
24	V Cash. Similar	.50	.35
25	2½ Cash. Similar	.75	31 X Cash 1803, 08. Similar
26	1 Cash 1795-97. Cross, V E I in angles	1.00	.25
			32 V Cash 1803, 08. Similar
			.25
			33 1 Cash 1803. Lion R Value
			.25
			34 40 Cash 1807, 08. Persian legend R Value in Telugi and Tamuli
			1.00
			35 20 Cash 1807, 08. Similar
			.50
			36 10 Cash 1807, 08 Similar
			.50
			37 1 Dub 1808. Persian legend R Value
			2.00
			38 ½ Dub 1808. Similar
			.75

Domestic Coinage Executed, By Mints, During
The Month of September, 1943

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
SILVER			
Half dollars	\$1,333,000.00	\$ 661,000.00	
Quarter dollars	1,097,000.00	544,000.00	
Dimes	1,510,000.00	842,000.00	
MINOR			
Five-cent pieces	972,450.00	420,000.00	\$ 184,800.00
One-cent pieces	1,066,220.00	267,500.00	242,300.00

The Month of October, 1943

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
SILVER			
Half dollars	\$1,786,000.00	\$1,055,000.00	\$ 590,000.00
Quarter dollars	1,537,000.00		
Dimes	1,814,000.00	1,459,000.00	
MINOR			
Five-cent pieces	1,158,700.00	195,000.00	369,000.00
One-cent pieces	863,200.00	117,100.00	201,900.00

The Month of November, 1943

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
SILVER			
Half dollars	\$ 700,000.00		\$ 410,100.00
Quarter dollars	921,000.00	\$1,638,000.00	564,000.00
Dimes	1,768,000.00		
MINOR			
Five-cent pieces	746,250.00	800,000.00	52,800.00
One-cent pieces	1,147,660.00	236,000.00	326,200.00

Portrait and Design on Modern Coins

Alberto Santos Dumont



Alberto Santos Dumont, born in 1873 near Sao Paulo, became interested in balloons while visiting France in 1897. In 1901, by the expedient of placing a motor on the balloon basket and streamlining the gas-bag, this young Brazilian won a prize of 100,000 francs and became the hero of the day, for his flight around the Eiffel Tower.

While the Wright Brothers were still experimenting secretly, Dumont, on August 14, 1906, made the first public airplane flight in history. During the following years, he improved and flew his machines, set new records and won many awards; but when the pioneering stage of aviation passed, he discontinued flying.

Honored and praised, nevertheless the remaining years of his life were not happy. He was deeply depressed by the fact that the airplane had become an instrument of destruction, and his reason was affected to the extent that on July 23, 1932, he ended his own life. Brazil honours this great name in aviation history by placing his portrait on the silver 5 Milreis coin shown above.

Luis Alves de Lima e Silva, Duke of Caxias

The Duke of Caxias, Brazil's greatest soldier, was born in Rio de Janeiro in 1803. He graduated from military academy at the age of 18 and saw his first action in 1823 at Bahia against the Portuguese. His brilliant military performance earned him the rank of General at the early age of 36. As General-

issimo of the combined forces of Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay in the War of the Triple Alliance (1865-70) his manoeuvres lead to the defeat of Paraguay, and made him the hero of the Paraguayan War. He served three



times as Minister of War and President of the Emperor's Council of Ministers, and was raised to the nobility in 1840, with the title of Baron of Caxias. Thereafter, he was made Count, Marquis, and finally, Duke—the only Brazil-



ian ever honored with that title. He died in 1880. Brazil pays tribute to her national hero on the silver 2 Milreis coin issued in 1935 and the aluminum-bronze 2 Milreis of 1936-37.

José de Anchieta

Born in the Canary Islands, educated in Portugal and there ordained into the Society of Jesus, Father José de Anchieta was sent to Brazil, at the age of 17, as a missionary priest. He travelled much and worked long among the Indians, and thousands were converted through his teachings; his kindness and concern for the welfare of the natives gave him much influence over them. One of his great achievements was the pacification of a particularly fierce tribe, the Tamoyo. In 1567 Father Anchieta was active in

the founding of Rio de Janeiro, and eight years later became the highest religious official in Brazil. After a few years however, he retired and the remainder of his life was devoted to his



writings, which include historical and scientific studies, poetry and Indian language text-books. After his death in 1597 so many miracles were attributed to him, that in 1763 Pope Clement XII decreed his beatification, the first step towards sainthood. This famous priest is shown on the 1 Milreis coins of Brazil issued in 1935-37.

Dr. Oswaldo Cruz

After completing his medical studies in Rio de Janeiro, young Oswaldo Cruz spent several years at the Pasteur Institute in Paris doing notable work in bacteriology. In 1899 the administra-



tion of Brazil was searching for a capable scientist to take charge of an extensive health campaign to rid the capital city, Rio de Janeiro, of yellow fever. Informed by European scientists that one of Brazil's native sons, Dr. Cruz, was well fitted for such a task, they invited him to return and assume charge.

A vigorous and extensive campaign was launched by Dr. Cruz, with the help of 75 physicians and many students, to eliminate from 1,500,000 tanks, res-

ervoirs, etc., all mosquitos and other disease breeding insects. The task was tremendous but the results worth while, for along with Dr. Cruz' special service for the prophylaxy of yellow fever and the isolation of yellow fever patients, the city finally attained satisfactory health conditions. This campaign had the full support of the Brazilian administration, under President Alves in 1902. A gold medal was presented to Dr. Cruz for his work by the National Academy of Medicine. Dr. Cruz died suddenly at the age of 45 in 1917. This eminent scientist is shown on the nickel 400 Reis of 1936-37.

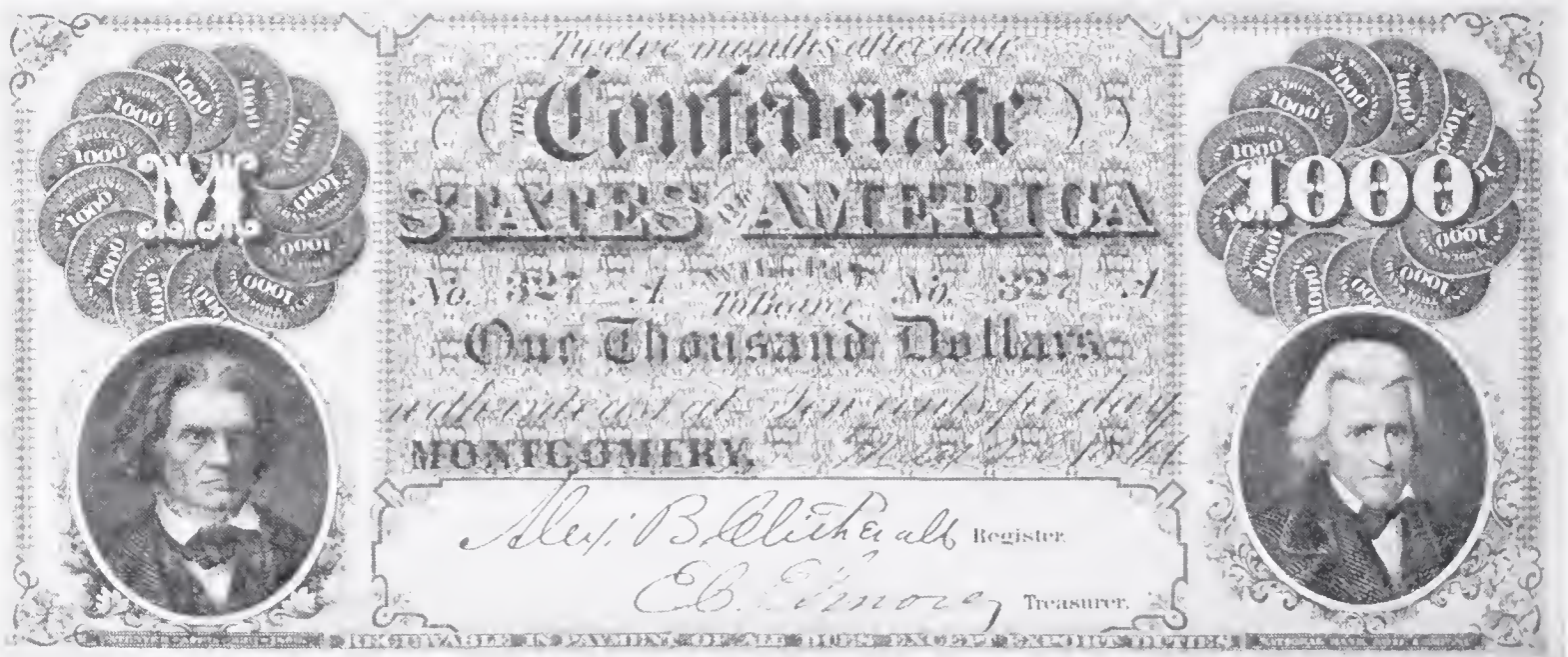
Carlos Gomez

As a young boy in Campinas (Sao Paulo), Carlos Gomez received his first musical instruction from his father. Before he was twenty, he had composed several works, and in 1861 he presented in Rio de Janeiro his first opera "A



Noite do Castello", which met with great success. Emperor Dom Pedro II, much interested in the young composer, became his patron, and sent him to the Conservatory of Milan to complete his musical training. Gomez remained in Italy, and in 1870 his opera "Il Guarany" secured for him a high reputation as a composer. Many other successful musical compositions followed and in 1893 Gomez was invited to play at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago. In 1895, after a 33 year absence, he returned to his native Brazil, there to direct the newly founded Conservatory of Pará but he died within a year of his return. This great Latin-American musician is honored on the nickel 300 Reis of Brazil, issued in 1936-37.

CONFEDERATE CURRENCY



1 8 6 1

FIRST ISSUE, DATED—MONTGOMERY, ALA., 1861

Act of March 9, 1861. Written dates

Engraved by National Bank Note Co. N. Y.

- 1 \$1000 Vignette of Calhoun at left and Jackson at right. 607 issued.
- 2 \$500 Railway train crossing bridge. Cattle at brook below. 607 issued.

CONFEDERATE CURRENCY



MONTGOMERY 1861

- 3 \$100 Railway train at station, Liberty at left. 1606 issued.
- 4 \$50 Negroes in cotton field. 1606 issued.

COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLARS

Prices Revised to Nov. 1, 1943

The market in commemorative coins is once again very active so this list will be published frequently. All coins quoted are in uncirculated condition. Prices are subject to change without notice.

Complete set of 111 pieces.....\$550.00

Complete set of types—45 pieces.....\$155.00

			Price				Price
3	1892	Columbus	1.00	40	1935	Texas. Set P, D, S	4.00
4	1893	Columbus .....	.85	41	1936	Arkansas. Set P, D, S ..	4.50
5	1915	Pan Pacific	13.50	42	1936	Rh. Island. Set P, D, S....	5.50
6	1918	Lincoln	2.00	43	1936	Boone	1.50
7	1920	Maine	3.75	43a	1936	Boone D	
8	1920	Pilgrim	1.50	43b		Boone S	
9	1921	Pilgrim	5.50			Sold by the pair, only	7.00
10	1921	Missouri	20.00	44	1936	Texas. Set P, D, S	4.50
11	1921	Missouri, 2*4	25.00	45	1936	Oregon	2.00
12	1921	Alabama	5.00	45a	1936	Oregon S	5.00
13	1921	Alabama, 2x2	12.50	46	1936	San Diego	2.00
14	1922	Grant	2.00	47	1936	Cleveland	1.25
15	1922	Grant*	45.00	48	1936	Wisconsin	1.75
16	1923	Monroe	2.00	49	1936	Cincinnati. Set P, D, S....	18.00
17	1924	Huguenot	2.00	50	1936	Long Island	1.50
18	1925	Lexington	2.00	51	1936	York, Me.	1.75
19	1925	Stone Mt. ....	.85	52	1936	Bridgeport	2.00
20	1925	California	3.25	53	1936	Lynchburg	2.50
21	1925	Vancouver	10.00	54	1936	Elgin, Ill.	1.50
22	1926	Sesqui	1.50	55	1936	Albany, N. Y.	1.85
23	1926	Oregon	2.00	56	1936	San Francisco	2.25
24	1926	Oregon S	2.00	57	1936	Columbia. Set P, D, S....	8.50
25	1927	Vermont	2.75	58	1936	Robinson	1.50
26	1928	Hawaii	17.50	59	1937	Roanoke Is.	2.25
27	1928	Oregon	3.50	60	1937	Boone	1.50
28	1933	Oregon	6.00	60a	1937	Boone D	
29	1934	Oregon	3.25	60b	1937	Boone S	
30	1934	Maryland	1.50			Sold by the pair only	
31	1934	Texas	1.35	61	1937	Oregon D	2.00
32	1934	Boone	1.75	62	1936	Delaware	2.00
33	1935	Boone	1.35	63	1938	New Rochelle	2.50
33a	1935	Boone D	3.50	64	1936	Gettysburg	2.50
33b	1935	Boone S	3.50	65	1937	Arkansas. Set P, D, S ..	12.00
34	1935	Connecticut	4.00	66	1937	Texas. Set P, D, S	5.00
35	1935	Arkansas	1.65	67	1936	Norfolk	2.25
35a	1935	Arkansas D	3.50	68	1937	Antietam	3.00
35b	1935	Arkansas S	3.50	69	1938	Oregon. Set P, D, S....	8.00
36	1935	Hudson	9.00	70	1938	Texas. Set P, D, S	22.50
37	1935	San Diego	1.75	71	1938	Arkansas. Set P, D, S ..	12.50
38	1935	Spanish Trail	7.50	72	1938	Boone. Set P, D, S	
39	1935	Boone. With small 1934 date	1.35	73	1939	Oregon. Set P, D, S....	22.50
39a	1935	Same D		74	1939	Arkansas. Set P, D, S ..	
39b	1935	Same S					
		Sold only by the pair ..	45.00				

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